## THE NEW DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR LAW. Passed Congress, August 16, 1856.

D REGULATE THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR STSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembles of the United States of America, in Congress assembles are and ministration of the United States of America, in Congress assembles are and ministration of the United States of America, in Congress assembles are and ministration of the Conference of the Conferenc

other countries, and the president and is hereby, authorized to appeint for the legitions also and Paris, respectively, an assistant scordary author who shall be entitled to componention for my per annum; for the legandrup litteen hundred

SCHED	
I. GORGULS	GENERAL.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	CURA.
Quebec\$4,090	Havana
Calcutta 5,000	TURKEY.
Calcutta 5.000	Constan ipople 3.000
MOTEST.	HANSKATIC AND PRES CITIES.
Alexandria 3.500	BANSKATIC AND PRES CITIES. Frankfort on the M'n 3,000
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Elmoda 5,000	
11. 001	Onta
GREAT DESCAIN.	NETHERLANDS.
Liverpool 7.500	Rotterdam 2.000
London 7,5'0	Amsterdam 1.000
Melbourne 4.500	BKLGIUM.
Hong Korg 3.500	Antwerp 2.500
Glasgow 3,000	PORTEGAL.
Mauritius 2,500	Funchal 1,500
Singapore 2,500	Puncus. 1,500
Beifast 2,000	Oporto 1,500
Cork 2,000	St. Thomas 4.000
Dundee 2,060	Eleiteur 1,500
Demarata 2,000	SARDINIA.
Balfax 2,000	Genoa 1,500
Kingston (Jameses) . 2,000	SWITZERLAND.
Fandy 2.000	Basle 2,000
Leeds 2,000 Monchester 2,000	Geneva 1,800
Nassau (N. Prov) 2,000	SICILIES.
Southampten 2,000	M- usina 1,500
Terk's Island 2,000	Naples 1,500
Prince Edward's Isl'd 1,000	Palermo 1.500
PHANCE	SAXONY.
	Leipsic 1,500
Paris 5,000	RAVARIA.
Marrelles 2,500	Munich 1,000
Bord saur 2,000	TUBCANY.
La Rochelle 1,500	Leghorn 1.500
Lycon 1.500	WURTEMBURG.
Tarent's	Stutteavet 1000

2,000 2,000 2,000 Bromen.
2,000 Bromen.
2,000 Hamburg.
2,000 Tanglers.
Tripoli.
2,000 Tunis. Juan (Porte 1,500 Valparaiso. . 3,000 NICARAGUA. 2,000 del Su HUBNOS ATRES. 4,000 San Juan del Sur. III. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Port au Prince..... 2,000 Et. Denirgo (city)... 1,500

as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth or soventh sections of this act, shall be entitled to compensation for his services thangin, except from the time when he shall case to hold such office, and first such time as shall beautially and necessarily complete in receiving his lastractions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when applyinged and his post of duty, at the commence.

embraced in Schedule 3, such bond shall contain, of further condition, the stipulation required by section of this act; and all such bonds shall be dwith the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no shall the penalty of such bond be less the annual compensation allowed to the intering isto such bond; and the President shall be end to require a new or additional bond from any usul general, consul, or commercial agent, in like d in tuch penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in at he shall prescribe, whenever, in his contains

OMMERCIAL AGENTS.
D.)
SPARAGCA.
2,000 San Juan del Norte. 2,000 and commercial agencies, and to add apressly declared by legations, consulates, apt the same, by such

Personal 1.00 Inchesion 1.00 Inchesi

and disability therefor as are or shall be, preserved any such act for such offence.
Sec. 19. And be it turther eacted. That no such officer as is mentioned in the first, toosd, third, fourth, sixth, or seventh sections of this agriball, nor shall any donsular agent, be alread from his out, or the performance of his dutier, for a longer periodition ten days at any one time, without the permissionpreviously obtained of the President; and no compensate shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in by case, except cases of rickness; nor shall any diplinatic or consular officer sickness; nor shall any diplinatic or consular officer previously obtained on the property of the pulle affairs of any breign President; and no composesse shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in my case, except cases of sickness; nor shall any diplenatio or consular officer correspond in regard to the phile affairs of any foreign government with any privat person, newspaper, or other periodical, or other was the wint the proper officers of the United States, nor renament any person, at home or abroad, for any emptyment of trust or profit under the government of the buntry in which he is located; nor ask or accept, for imself or any other person, any present, emolument gunnary, pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind, frozany such government. Sec. 20. And be it further exted, That the compensation provided by this act shabe in full for all the services and personal exponsosimics shall be rendered or incurred by the officers oriersons respectively, for whom such compensation is prided, of whatever nature or kind such services or person oxpenses may be, or by whatever treaty, law, or instruious such services or personal expenses so rendered or nurred are or shall be required; at do allowance, oth than such as is provided by this act, shall be made impy case for the outfut or

and by virtue of the fourth sectin of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further patection of American seamen," approved February 28, 103.

Sec. 21. And be it further eacted, That no compensation provided by this act for ag such officer as is mentioned in the first second of thisact, or for any assistant Secretary of Legation, or for all such officer as is mentioned in schedules B and Cf the third section of this act, or any appropriation therefore shall be applicable to the payment of the compensation of any person appointed to or bolding any such office for this act shall take of fect, who shall not be a citizenof the United States; nor shall any other compensation be allowed in any such case.

fect, who shall not be a citizenof the United States; nor shall any other compensation be allowed in any such case.

Sec. 22. And be it further elacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to provide at the public expense all such stationery, tanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs, as he shall think necessary for the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business; and whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason therefor, to allow consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed b trade, actual expenses of office rent, not to exceed, in any case, ten per centum of the amount of the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and to prescribe such regulations and make and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the constitution or any law of the United States, in relation to the duties of all diplomatic and consular officers, the transaction of their business, the rendering of accounts and returns, the payment of compensation, the safe-keeping of the archives, and public property in the hands of all such officers, the communication of information, and the procurement and transmission of the problems of the problems of the problems of the archives, and public property in the hands of all such officers, the communication of information, and the procurement and transmission of the products of the arts, sciences, manufactures, signiculture, and commerce, from time to time, as he may think conductive to public interests; and it shall be the duty of all such efficers to conform to such regulations, orders and instructions. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of

State to publish official notifications, from time to time, of such commercial information communicated to time, of such commercial information communicated to him by such diplomatic and consular officers, as he may deem important to the public information and he may after, to apport them to more allowing and the public information. The may after the competition of the information of the communication of the letted States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or each such communication of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or each such communication of the United States; nor shall say charge be made for armating, issuing, or verify us, any passport except in a fereign country; and in any such case the realised therefore shall not exceed the same of one dollar, nor shall except the country and in any person acting or claiming to act, in any other or conjunctly under the United States, or any of the States of the United States, who shall not be hardfully authorized so to, shall strait, issue, or veryly any passport, or other instrument in the United States, or the confusion of the confusion of

made except for moneys actually paid, or goods at a fair price supplied, or expenses incorred to or for such seamon or man; e.g., any recoupt or voucher from, or arrangement with such scanab or mariner, to the contrary notwith-

or commander of discharge shall be extra

any consular or other cilicial service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allowed by the said rates or tariffs of fees as aforesaid, to apply to such one of the said officers as may then be officially located at the consulate or commerchat agency, if any there be where such service shall be required, to perform such service, and such master or commander shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed for such service, in oursance of the provisions of this act; and if any such master or commander shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services as though the said services had been performed by such officer. And all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession, all the papers of such ships and vessels which shalt be deposited with them as directed by law, thi payment shall be made of all ices and seamen's wages due on account of such ships and vessels.

Sec. 29. And be it further emacted, That if any citizen of the United States who shall die abroatshall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, leavespecial directions for the custody and management, by the consunar officer of the port or place where be shall due, of the personal property of which he shall die possessed in such country, as contemplated by the act entitled "An act concerning Consuls and Vice Coausia," approved April 14, 1792, it shall be the duty of such officer, so far as the law of such country will permit, strictly to observe such directions; and if any such citizen so dying shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, have appointed any other person or persons the daily disposition in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country disposition of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country disposition of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country disposition of such trust, and,

proceedings of such person or persons in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen shall die; and to this end it shall be the duty of such Consular efficer to place his official seatupon all or any of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person or persons, and not otherwise. Sec. 20. And be it further enacted. That all fees collect of for and in bebuilf the United States, in pursuance of this act, shall be collected in the coin of the United States, or in its representative value in exchange.

Sec. 31. And beit further enacted, That in the construction, and for the purposes, of all other acts and parts of acts which shall remain in force after this act shall take effect officing any the powers, declaring any of the rights, proceeding any of the duties, or imposing any possity of unit-brack for any act of omission or commission of an consul, commercial agent, vice consul, or vice commercial agent or allowing or epiohing the performance of any act, matter or thing, with or before any such officer, all such acts and parts of acts shall in all these several respects, so far as may be consistent with the subject matter and context of the same and with this act and the tractics of the United States, be deemed and taken to include and apply to all consular efficers as though all such cheers, were specially named therein; and the said official designations in contemplation of all such acts and profession in contemplation of all such acts and context of this act, shall be deemed and taken to the chart chat its test, "consular efficers and the said officers and the acts, and of this act, shall be deemed and taken to deemed and taken as destinguished from authordinates and substitutes; "Deputy Consul" and "Consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "Consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "Consular officers" ashordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulate; or commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same portse or places and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located respectively; and "vice consula" and "vice commercial agents," when shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of "consula gentral," "consular," or "commercial agents," when they shall be temporarily absent or releved from duty; and the term "consular officer," as used in this section, and none others; and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officer and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officer shall be fill the officer of the strength of the shall be guilty of any wife mentioned in the irst section of this act, and none others. Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any consular officer shall willfull neglect or omit to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by this or any other act, or by sny order or instruction made or given in pursuance of this or, any other act, or shall be guilty of any willful maffearance or abuse of power, or any corrupt conduct in his effice, he shall be lable to all persons injured by any such neglect, omission, mafeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages ob any such officer, he, and his sureties upon his official bond, shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person or pracors of injured: Provided, That such suit shall me no case prejucice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interest, claims and demand puty Consul " and " Consular agent " shall be de and taken to denote " Consular officers " subordin

be charged, proceeded against tried, convicted, and denter with in any district in which he may be arrested or custody.

See, 83. And be it further enacted. That the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved July twesticth, eighteen hundred and forty, and all of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. Approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and all acts and peris of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the seventeenth section of this act are fixed or allowed, and any usage or law whereby any at factor is or may be allowed to any legation other than such as are provided in this act, or requiring any secretary of legation to be employed otherwise than as provided by this act, and all other acts and parts of acts, so facts the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby, annoline and repealed; and to attache shall be allowed in any case, nor any secretary of legation, otherwise than as provided by this act.

Sec. 34. And be it further case test, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and not be fore.

## Theatrical, Musteal, &c.

Nuno's Gamers.—The ever popular Ravels are to per orm two of their most agreeable pantomimes this even ing, "A Soldier for Love" and "Asphodel,". Young Hengler is also to go through his extraordinary tight rope

Bowers Theatre.-The new local drama styled " Life in New York," is to be repeated this evening, with time universal favorite, "To ca hon-tas." There will be a variety of dancing between the pieces by M'lies Hancarde, Miss Partington and Mr. Yates,

Misserman.—The Campbell troups of Ethiopians, head-

ed by Mosses Bryant and Mallory, have received such

ed by Mosses Bryant and Mailory, have received such flattering encouragement as to warrant their continuance at the Chinese Buildings throughout this work.

"At Home and Armoan."—Mr. Goldzaid will this evening repeat his amusing monodrams which was received with so much lavor last work. The iun loving should drop in at Empire Hall.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—(THE MARY Agnes Cameron and Mr. B. Fairclough ere to give readings from the poster at Hope Chapel to night. Their programme is flired with choice literary gense.

The slave Trame at New York.

The last files of a New York paper bring is strange at the second of the slave trade in that city. We have seem accustomed to think that the extreme finanticism of public opinion on this subject in the northern portion of the States almost threatened the Union with dissolution, but it would seem that a good stroke of business is annually done in "black diamonds" even in New York. The profits of the business are so great that speculative tesh and blood cannot resist the temptation. If one ship in four succeeds in effecting the run, the profits are so great that the return is a handsome one, even including the cost of the ships, which are summarly consigned to destruction. The statistics of the trade appear to be as follows:—The vessels employed in the trade are of medium size; they cost between \$5,000 and \$7,000, and are purchased with the expectation that they are to be destroyed when they have reved their turn. The wages given to the samsn appear snormous. The agreement with ordinary scamen ough ornaments, as brass bracelets and glass beads. Fund agures largely in the traffic as a medium of exchange. It is said that so great is the desire among the negro population of Airka for rum and ornaments, such as those we have mentioned, that parents will sell their children and husbands their where in order to obtain possession of them. The system is still regularly organized on the African side of the Atlantic. Gangs are formed for the purpose of hidnapping the unwary or nelpless, when the traffic is not sufficiently lively to satisfy the supply. Parity by force, parily by traffic, the entrepots or barra coons, which are located in sheltered nooks along the coast to escape observation, are kept supplied. A barra coon is ordinarily composed of two buildings—one for the men, the other for the women and children. In these barracoons the negroes are chained in gangs of from eight to twelve until the arrival of the slavers off the coast. They are required to do a certain amount of work, not exceed the as it would seem, but sufficient to keep them in health. They are branded like cattle soon after their arrival at the barracoon—some on the arm, some on the thigh, some on the brass. It is not, however, until they are put on board ship that the real horror of their situation is fully felt, as we shall presently endeavor to show by the evidence of a seamun who was present at one of these expeditions. They are conveyed by smaller vessels to their port of destination. All matters considered, it is much to be questioned if the traffic in slaves was ever organized in a more creat or destructive fashion than it is the presentionent, and

American papers affilm that public opinion is not to blame smoog themselves, and that the municipal authorities at New York use their utimost endeavors to atop the traffit, but that it is beyond their power. As long as the markets of Cuba are open, they say, and as long as the Spanish officials are in the habit of adding largely to their incomes from the droppings of the slave trade, all their effects must necessarily result in failure.

What a pity it is for our American friends that the Union itself is so heavily tainted with the guilt of suavery, or clee how satisfactory a cases belli might they make out against the Cuban Spanlards for meddling so largely in this unboly traffic, and for encouraging American citizens in the violation of of the law! We can curselves scarcely suggest a remedy other than that of bringing the pressure of our cruisers to bear upon Cuba with still greater force than at present, but we have little confidence in the result. Until the traffic is stopped in the markets by those who have authority over them nothing will be effectually accomplished, the profits of the business are so great. Androw wilson, the seaman to whom we alluded above, had described from a slaver, found his way to a barraction on the African coast, and witnessed most of the preceedings in the rlave trade. The slaver Alivie, from New York, arrived at the berraccon where he was. She was intended to carry 400 negroes. The best men were paid for at \$60, women and children & from \$80 of \$10. The cargo was filted up, and when the slaver reached the desert island of Santa Nearts the balance of the cargo was sold at prices ranging downwards from \$80 for prime men. The ufferings of the peor creatures, however, appear to have been awful. The Allivie was a schooner of 150 tons. Four hundred negroes, we say, were stowed on board of her. "The major part were compactly huddled in the told. Accommodations on deck were aforded for the women and children. There was kere freesh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful.

women and children. There was here fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful. They had to be in speen fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, but water was sparingly dealt out. The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it landed at Santa Nearia, a desort island. During the passage one hundred of the negroes died. Such is an example of that branch of the modern slave trade, the centre of which is said to be New York. We rejoice to add that in this case, at least, the slaver was found guilty, and sentenced to tra years' imprisonment.

Another Thunder and Hall Storm to the chusetts. By the contract of the captain asked the food hope on the 12th of July; saw Capt. Mil et an in this case, at least, the slaver was found guilty, and sentenced to tra years' imprisonment.

Another Thunder and Hall Storm in Massachusetts—Boy Killed.

From 4 to 8 P. M. yesterday, there was a heavy storm of rain and hall, accompanied with lightning, in the northern part of Essex county.

When the train from Boston reached Ipswich, at about 6 P. M., yesterday, it was so dark that it was almost impossible to see across the cars, and the hall fell in large quantities, some of the stones being larger than filberts. There was little wind at the time, however, and the hall, which completely whitened the ground, did little damage.

The lightning stuck and considerably damaged a hone in the castern part of the town of Hamilton, instantly killing a Rittle boy about five years old, memed Reuben Knowlton, a grandson of Edmund Krowlton, well known as the former landierd of a summer boarding house on the margin of Chebacco Lake.

The boy (says the Telegraph) was greatly disfigured by the lightning. He had in his bosom a tim cover of a mustard box, which he had kept as a plaything, through which several holes were found to have been bored by the fluid. His little sister was knocked down and stunned by the shock, and her lorehead scarred, but she was resuscitated, and is doing well.

At Hamilton the hall fell in great quantities, some of the stones being as large as a wainut. At Dover, N. H., the hall caused much damage to window glass, crops, &c. The hall stones which fell were as large as robin's eggs. The same storm passed over Haverhill, where it resulted in considerable damage. At Portsmouth there was rain, but no hall.

At Amesbury the woollen mill was struck, and a brick from the chimney thrown across the street, passing through an awning into the midst of several persons assembled in front of a store, without dumaging through an awning into the midst of several persons assembled in front of a store, without dumaging the online of the seemed of an health of the stin into struck the roof of the Orthodox church steeple and passed off on the lightning conductor without dumaging the building. The vicinity of th

THE ALLEGED CASE OF SMUGGLING

Robert A. Bonton was called next, and testified that he was Inspector of Customs, and boarded the Good Hope on the 12th of July; saw Capt. Mil er, and asked him where his passengers were; he said they had gone ashore; asked him if they had taken their baggage, and he said they had taken only a portion of it; he said the balance, which was in the stateroom, and which he pointed out, belonged to a poor woman from Calcutta, to whom he had been compelled to advance 200 rupees to enable her to ceme to New York; did nothing that day but securing the ship, by locking the coor of the stateroom, and sealing the ship's hatches; the captain put the key of the room in his pocket and kept it, which I allowed him to do, from his representations that the owner of the baggage was a poor woman; saw the captain asie it was all right, and that Madame Rondeau's baggage comprised books, furniture, idols, and things of little or no value; asked him twice if he was sure it was all right; he said yes; he said she was a poor woman, that he had had a good deal of trouble with her, and wanted to get clear of her and her baggage; he said the woman had broken up bouse-keeping, and these were her traps; should have examined the goods, if the captain had not given me distinctly to understand there was nothing dutable in the trunks; subsequently to this, went on board the ship, and the captain said he had get rid of the woman, and was rery thrukful, and theaked me; after this, saw the captain in the cabin, and the showed me a letter he had rockwelf from Madame Rondeau's lawyer; he called her a d—b—b, and said he wished he had let me examine her goods, and might pate him into a scrape, and begged me not to tay any thing to injure him; he said that he was an old man, and that this woman had got him into a great deal of trouble; that he had some property and the d—b—h, was trying to get it out of him; went to the Custom house, learned all about the difficulty, and received he had anything in her trunks that was dutable; he said that he was dutab

He saw the manifest, a copy of which is shown him, in He saw the manifest, a copy of which is shown him, in which was set down forty cases, containing wearing apparel of Madame and her maid, on Monday, 17th Joly; it was handed to him by the captain; he put a seal and tape on it. On further direct examination he says he asked him if he had a copy of the manifest, and he handed me this; I was not present, but understood they were delivered on Wednesday; it was the day after I understood the baggage was delivered that I saw the manifest; I did not know that Madame Rondeau's things were entered in the manifest; had a permit to land the goods on Monday, the 14th of July.

Mr. J. Cochran, the Surveyor, summed up for the United States, and Mr. Barratt for the defendant. The case is still pending.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—About half past one o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive furniture store and warehouses of W. C. Moore, Third street. The building known as Apolio Hall was in part occupied at the front with offices, which, with its contents, was swallowed up in the farmes. The coal office of M. Bravo & Sons, in the same building, was also destroyed. The fire next communicated to the extensive saddlery and harness store of C. Proal, which, with the greater portion of its contents, was consumed. The liquor store of J. Espharoux and the confectionary of J. Garcin, was partially consumed, and the Courier buildings, next adjoining, were in humbhest danger, surrounted by the fire front and rear; but through the determined efforts of the firemen, citizens, and our own printers, many of whom are firemen, the office was saved. The loss of Mr. Moor was fully \$20,000, with an insurance only \$4,000. He lost books, papers, and everything, arthad an accumulated stock on hand. The loss of Mr. Proal, who is absent, was about \$6,000, which is covered by insurance—\$9,000 in the Howard, N. Y., agency; and \$9,000 in the Provincial, Canada, Jes. Garcin, the confectioner, auflered considerably from hasty removal and damage to household furniture. He had no insurance, and thinks his loss will not exceed \$500.—Louisville Courier, Aug. 14. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE .- About half

MUNIFICENT LEGACY TO HARVARD COLLEGE.—Dr. J. G. Treadwell, who died in Salem, Stass, on Friday, Aug. S., has by will bequeathed, under certain conditions, his property, amounting to over \$100,000, (after the decease of his mother, now nearly eighty years of age,) to Harvard College. The money is to be appropriated to the establishment of professors of physiclogy and analomy. His valuable library, containing all the latest medical Exceptant publications, is also donated to the college under certain conditions. In case the callege authorities do not accede to the conditions of the will, the whole amount, after the death of his mother, goes to the Messaghusetts General Hospital, without conditions.